

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1821.

THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

This important department of government has hitherto yielded a profit annually of 20,000 to 250,000 dollars; but it appears in 1821, there will be a deficiency of about one hundred thousand dollars, which must be supplied from some other source of the revenue.—The addition of new states and territories has increased mail routes through quarters thinly inhabited, and unproductive in the receipt of money. The amount received for postage in the old states must fall short as commercial correspondence has diminished. Another reason for the decrease of post-office revenue may be found in the scarcity of silver to be found in the western states; many letters are not taken out, they are burnt, and fall a dead loss on the government.—Congress may, by a resolution, authorize the heads of departments to make all future contracts in the western states, payable in the currency of the country. We can perceive no well founded objection to such a measure, and it included the pension list, the disbursements of the general government to the parties residing in the western country, would afford a great relief to the people and increase the collection of money by the post offices and other branches of revenue.—Contractors can now afford to undertake public employment upon better terms for state currency, than they did for silver a few years ago.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th July has republished an article from the Kentucky Gazette of the 18th June, relating to an opinion of the Tennessee supreme court, and it observes that the Gazette had gone far enough; although not so far as our more offensive essay. It is not our intention to make a formal defence of the remarks which have attracted the notice of the National Intelligencer. We were speaking of the power of the legislative branch of the state of Tennessee, in the event of a conflict with the judiciary of that state.—This power which remains in the hands of the people, is no secret here or in Tennessee, and it is employment when necessary, ought to offend no one, much less a bare reference to what it will do, as we took the liberty of suggesting.—If the editors of the Intelligencer were in a situation to indulge freely in discussion on all subjects, we should, from some things we have noticed, be disposed to question the purity of their republican principles; but their situation is a peculiar one, and, according to our notions, very different from that of any other editors in the United States, and it is very possible, were we in their room and stead, we should recommend, as they do, obedience to the expounders of the laws; because national custom has fitted it as a kind of common law for this country; but as the only proper interpretation which the constitution recognizes, does not require the good people of these states to surrender all power into the hands of the judiciary, we shall, with all deference and respect for the authorities of the country, continue to approve or disapprove whatever we conceive unfriendly to the principles of the government, and we shall do this under a full persuasion that such a course is better calculated to preserve harmony and duration in our admirable system, than a tame submission to an exercise of power according to the views or folly of those in whose hands it may be placed.—We disclaim all intentions at comparisons, merely to embitter one section of the Union against the other, but knowing as we do from personal observation, something of the fears of our Atlantic brethren for the peaceable demeanor of their friends in the west, it may not be improper to remind them of the insurrections which have witnessed at home, from that of Shay's up to the present day, and we assure them that experience proves there is less danger of riots or opposition from a people accustomed to assert their rights in time, than from such a people as occupy the old thirteen United States.—We will explain, for fear of not being understood in speaking of the peculiar situation of the National Intelligencer. It is admitted that the nation ought, for many weighty reasons, to have a paper devoted exclusively to national objects, pursuing at all times a policy calculated to conciliate the state sovereignties & the several branches of the general government. This station of peace-making is as honorable as it is profitable, and we do not know that it could be more advantageously filled than by the present incumbents. As peace and harmony are the great purposes of a state paper in this country, it is proper that it should frown upon every thing against either branch of the government.—To be reconciled to all and at the same time reconcile each department one with the other, is a greater task than can be expected to perform; but if a breach should on any occasion take place, it must of necessity cling to the executive department, as the only power able to support it. As this duty appears to be indispensable in our government and must be performed by somebody, we do not expect the National Intelligencer to approve of our remarks about the powers of the federal or state courts; nor do we in the least object to the flattery it bestowed on the half finished resolutions from New Hampshire.

"Squash" on the subject of the Mill, is unavoidably omitted until next week.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTE.

The last Reporter presents you with the signatures of "Many Voters," "A Democrat," and a "Fayette Farmer." Of the Farmers opinions I shall say nothing, except that an anonymous name appears to be used for no other purpose than to praise the wisdom of the writer. The two first pieces being evidently the productions of the same pen, I shall treat them accordingly.

We are informed by "Many Voters" that he or some persons associated with him (but the public are not informed who they are) have very modestly and kindly taken upon themselves the trouble of SELECTING for this county, a ticket, which it will be the duty of all the people to support, both to assert their rights, and to vindicate the honour of their country. Before I pay much respect for this select ticket, I should like to know who Mr. "Many Voters" is, and who his associates are? He and they may have met together to select themselves as candidates; and I do think the people should have some little finger in the pie. If a public caucus—that machine so long and so often abused and so much detested by the Reporter—be an abominable public grievance—surely a private and secret one, such as Mr. "Many Voters" has, or is, about to assemble, must operate as a most intolerable evil. Nothing in this piece is more remarkable than its impudence. A few to intimate to a whole county. An anonymous writer, expecting, by stringing together a few words, not containing either fact or argument, but bold and unqualified denunciation and abuse, to control the votes of a whole county!

We next find "Many Voters" changing his coat, and addressing us in the same column under the imposing name of "A Democrat," and telling us, that "the farmers and mechanics of Fayette know how to estimate the right of suffrage." At the very time he had before told us his secret caucus, were about to meet to do us the kind favour of selecting a ticket for our support at the next election, which no doubt will be done by his caucus from a belief that the people are too ignorant to select one for themselves.

Mr. "Many Voters" alias Mr. Democrat appears to consider it as strange, that there should be a coincidence of sentiment amongst the present candidates, and indirectly censures them for that cause. Now who will his secret caucus select for us to honour by our votes at the next election? Men of the same views, feelings and principles of the Caucus, and every way disposed to set out as a party or firm, honest, intelligent and high minded men? I should think the Caucus would select the former, and that the people of the county, if they obeyed the mandate, would be for a time without representatives in the Legislature,—and he sunk and degraded in the estimation of every other county in the state.—What a beautiful figure would these *casta passu* cut in the next Legislature? which would know they were not the actual representatives of Fayette? But they obtained their election by trick and manoeuvre, and got into power when the great body of the people were hesitating and contending between the choice of either.

P.S. Before the people submit to the dictation, it would be very desirable for the Reporter to inform them of the persons who have, or are to form the Caucus.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
NEW CANDIDATES.

This county has the promise of three new candidates "on or before" the day of election, who shall possess greater abilities, and if possible, be greater lovers of the constitution than those now up for office. The first of these advantages may be found in the county of Fayette; but it is very doubtful whether the people do not believe that they can select from among those now before them as real, substantial friends of the constitution is from among any who may hereafter appear. It would be an important discovery to this republic, to have some rule by which the real friends of the constitution and men of sense might be tested. Is it those who are satisfied with the written law of the legislature, according to the provisions of the constitution, or those dissatisfied with that branch of the government, and who are willing to place unbounded confidence in the unwritten laws of the courts as they may be expounded by learned Judges? Which of these *political sects* have the most sense or are the best friends of the constitution, is the matter in dispute, which must be left to the people. Both parties claim to be heard, and urge the merit of their works.—According to the opinion of a very great and good man, the love of money is the root of all evil; should that opinion have weight at this day, those who pretend to be the men of sense and the greatest friends of the constitution will not be sustained; because they are the real lovers of money, so much so, that they disturb the peace of the state, in order to distress those who are glad to have paper instead of money.—As to the talents of the new candidates, they are not yet named, and therefore they possess all the talents which the imagination may please to bestow. Talents are like money, only valuable when employed usefully.—Parsimonious possessors of either, are of little advantage to the state; money in vaults or in the hands of close-fisted misers, never benefit a country, nor can we calculate much from great men if they are reluctant in the service of a friend or the public in time of war. Such reluctance is particularly objectionable in the days of trouble, and not very commendable in profound peace.—Electioneering or canvassing for office in the old states is conducted differently from what it is in the new western states. The old retain more of the aristocratic *leaven* in their elections: a few men create a caucus or committee, appoint candidates for a whole county. The western states act more upon natural ideas of liberty, and require those who tender their services to the public, to appear before the people, who are the only proper judges of the matter. We are inclined to approve of the mainly independent course of the west, because it seems to be the mode pointed out by the constitution: all were intended to vote, and therefore ought to have an opportunity of conversing with, and knowing the candidates.

WE THE PEOPLE.

No material change had taken place in the price of produce in New Orleans, on the 9th of July, which is our latest account from that city.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

It is the purpose of the writer of this communication, to lay before the public some of the pernicious principles, attendants, and consequences of the paper system. The friends of paper currency and of the Commonwealth's Bank, seem to exult in imaginary success, when they are flattered into the belief that they have evaded, or refuted the constitutional objections to their measures; and it appears to me that the advocates of a sound circulating medium, have rested too confidently on these objections, and have not urged with sufficient force, other topics which are calculated to reclaim from error a deluded community. Although it is my firm belief that the Commonwealth's Bank, and the laws made to uphold its trunkless edifice, is at war with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and comes directly under the mischievous agency of our forefathers and its framers, intended to provide, I will say nothing of that branch of the subject, but will attempt to expose some of the injurious evils which the paper system inflicts on the honesty, the harmony, the interests, and the character of the state of Kentucky.

My first proposition is, that the paper system is a force and unnatural policy, flimsy and unsubstantial in itself, it requires extraordinary legislation to support it. To what sink of degradation would not the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank have been hurried, but for the bolstering stays of replevin and endorsement laws? I may argue *a priori*, that no system can be good which the common sentiment of society does not uphold, and that every system must be bad which is devoid of stature and innate strength.

It will not be contended that a bank without capital can subsist, unless it is nourished by strong legislative sustenance. And this leads me to my second proposition, that any measure must be of doubtful policy which becomes the fruitful mother of numerous and intricate laws. When we reflect on the litigation which will be engendered by the Commonwealth's Bank law, the execution laws by which it intended to be upheld, and the numerous acts which will be passed to support the weakness, and to mend the deficiencies of an helpless paper system; when we consider the hot and unfriendly contests to which they will give rise, the expense of suitors, the consumption of the time of courts of justice, to say nothing of the waste of time and money in framing and discussing the laws themselves, their merit and necessity should be most clear and indisputable.

The third general proposition I shall advance is, that no subject of legislation holds out more temptations to corruption, than that by which a large banking establishment is instituted—each member has, perhaps some friend or relation who seeks a Bank office, or perhaps he or his friends calculate upon favours or loans; or if the institution may have conferred upon him some other benefits, he fears that he may be crushed to ruin by its displeasure. We have witnessed the conduct of greedy or necessitous legislators, sapping the interests and character of their country, by chartering banks for the purpose of administering to their own wants or impudences. We have seen a tyrant bank coercing the allegiance and support of brave and patriotic citizens, by the terrors of a notarial protest. To what undue stretches of exertion in the electioneering canvass, to what corruption of the elective franchise will this lead? How inimical to high-minded legislation! To a legislature biased by this interest, and threatened with these fears, how weak are the barriers of the constitution!

A fourth general objection to the paper system is, based on the jeopardy in which the constitution is placed by politicians and demagogues, who are lured on by interest, and animated in the support of a favorite measure; there is no other subject of legislation which so often calls the constitution in question, none which is so prone to lead to unconstitutional stretches of power. The rocks and quicksands by which our forefathers were beset, and by which their fortunes were in many instances shipwrecked, warned them to guard themselves and their posterity against a return of like dangers and calamities. In the adoption of a wise constitution, they endeavored to prohibit the states from the enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and from laws in violation of contracts. The advocate of extensive banking, no sooner devises his scheme, than he treads upon the borders, or transgresses the limits of that sacred article—every manoeuvre of artifice is exercised to evade its rules and prohibitions, and some politicians are so mad or depraved as to entertain and proclaim, that the all powerful will of the people for the time being, is the supreme law, and that it is degrading to freemen to wait the tardy progress of altering the constitution, when it stands in the way of a favorite measure. I am not opposed to a discussion of constitutional questions. It is the interest of the republic that they should be agitated, matured, decided upon, and settled in the shape of precedents. But that the paper system tends to a levity of treatment towards the constitution, that it trifles with that solemn and sacred instrument, and tempts, if it does not effect its violation, must be evident to the reflection of every reader.

A still more serious and alarming evil which is to be traced to the paper system, is the clashing which it produces between the state legislature and the Federal Judiciary. That a citizen of the United States, who resides under the protection of our happy constitution, should be delayed or denied the collec-

tion of his debt, or the recovery of his property to the hard conditions of our execution laws, would naturally excite the impatient passions. It is nature that the citizen of another state should be heated by the crying injustice of such a law. The Federal Judges have been appealed to, and they have promptly decided that one part of the execution law is unconstitutional, and the remaining portion will, no doubt, meet the same fate when it shall be acted upon by the supreme court of the United States. Although the three months replevin law was embraced by the same principles which would overturn the existing law on the same subject, the inconsiderable delay produced by the first named law, added to its antiquity, by which it was amalgamated with every contract, prevented suitors and courts from disturbing it. But when the legislature of Kentucky assumed the high-handed prerogative of extending replevin to 12 months, and replevin of two years upon those of 12 months, an appeal was made to the Federal court to check this arrogant assumption of power. How unhappy the conflict between two essential powers of this prosperous land. There are some politicians or demagogues, or disorganizers, who have insinuated and proposed opposition and arms to the process of the Federal court, and the tragical calamities which may ensue, must be set down to the account of the paper system. I am not opposed to the discussion of state rights, and the vindication of them even by the sword, when they are dangerously infringed. I only use the last argument to prove that the paper system is likely to lead to the unhappy conflicts and jarings, which have been described, and that no merit, under such circumstances, should be unquestionable, and its necessity imperious.

But let us proceed from these general propositions, to others of a more practical character. The paper system institutes and arrays party spirit between creditor and debtor. The debtor attributes his distresses to unforeseen European events, or to any other cause than that of imprudence, and denounces his creditor as a Slylock who would ruin himself and family. The not less vociferous creditor retorts that the debtor suffers from dissipation and extravagance, and that a bankrupt or defunct legislature has violated the constitution and robbed him of his rights.

Old Rome was shaken to its centre in the days of her greatest power and glory by a party spirit like this, and we at this enlightened day, with the accumulated experience of ages, warned by the sufferings of our fathers and shielded by a wise constitution, would cherish and invite the same calamities.

In addition to the temptations which the paper system hold out to corrupt the elective franchise, and to infect the purity and freedom of wise and honest legislation, it demoralizes the community by tempting to a breach of contracts. When I speak of the evils of the paper system, I must be understood as including the odious and urgent execution law, by which it is forced on the community. By the execution law a replevin of two years is allowed, unless the creditor will subscribe to the hard condition of accepting depreciated bank notes. A citizen of this state, we will suppose, contracts a debt to a Philadelphia merchant, or a silver debt to a fellow citizen, or contracted to pay money before the present state of the law. In either of these cases the debtor is bound in honour to pay specie or its equivalent. But specie will cost 20 per cent, and the legislature has compelled the creditor to accept of depreciated paper or to submit to a delay perhaps not less ruinous. I will put the question to any man of sense or judgment, if the law-maker does not hold out a direct bribe to a violation of contracts and of honour, and that man must be strongly armed in honesty who can resist the temptation.

The advancement of integrity, and the repression of crime is not less promoted by removing the opportunity of committing a bad act, than by the punishment of its perpetration.

Another evil of the paper system nearly related to the last described, is that it tends to the destruction of all confidence between man and man. Who will part with his money or his property on credit, where so many measure their obligations by the coercive powers of the law, and when that law seduces to a violation of the most solemn engagements. Commerce cannot subsist upon credit and confidence and punctuality are destroyed. It must ever be crippled when knavish men are encouraged and upheld by knavish laws. The good money of the state instead of flowing in easy and natural channels, is locked up in stagnant sinks. The money holder and the money lender, retires from the stage of business, and holds with an indissoluble grasp, a store which is inert and unproductive to himself as well as to the community. If the hidden coffers of the rich could be counted, and the bank notes in circulation could likewise be estimated, and curtailed by a specie standard, a standard by which their value must ever be meted, I question if the friends of the paper system could have much to boast in behalf of their favorite policy of increasing the circulating medium.

The paper system leads also to extravagance. The loans which are lavished by banks, besides the stretches of credit which they induce, and the distress and ruin of the securities and friends of the borrower, furnish the means of dissipation and prodigality. If in the course of commerce, depreciated bank paper is forced into the hands of one who is disposed to husband his gains, he shifts it off immediately. No man thinks of laying it up; it is squandered away in any

extravagance, in any luxury which meets the eye of its possessor.

My next objection to the paper system is, that it aggrandizes great capitalists. A derangement of the currency of a country opens a rich harvest for a master of money and of finance. The great brokers command exchange to rise or fall and it obeys their will, and is tributary to their interest. They are men too, who are generally destitute of merit. Their gain is the loss of the valuable part of the community. Never satisfied with fair gains, and bound by no ties of conscience to fair means, they may be said to prey on the community by management and extortion.

My next remark is, that the paper system drives specie partially from the state, and entirely from ordinary circulation. It is unnecessary to remark that depreciated paper will not circulate beyond the limits of the state. The consequence is, that debts due to citizens of other states must be paid in specie or its equivalent. The magnitude of the debt to eastern merchants, is well known, and when to this is added all the good money transported to the eastern states by our merchants, the amount is most fearful to the best interests of the country. It will not be denied that specie retires and gives place to bank notes. If the bank, the paper of which is issued, be instituted by prudence and is established on a specie basis, its notes are preferred from convenience and economy; by these motives they are circulated out of the state, and specie is only used for purposes of change. If the bank be not founded on a sound capital or which is the same thing, be of bad credit, much loss will specie circulate, but with this difference, that in the former case the specie is returned, and in the latter it is banished from the state, and from ordinary circulation.

My next argument against the paper system is, that it imposes a tax of at least 20 per cent on the consumer of the produce of other countries, including some of the necessities of life, and some luxuries which are made necessary by long habit. That my argument may not be weakened, I will say nothing of luxuries, but will be confined to the absolute necessities of society. Now the merchant or trader in foreign products, would not be true to his interest, indeed he would be considered foolish in the extreme, if to his profit, he were not to add the difference of exchange; the consumer, therefore, is forced to pay that difference, and as the merchant cannot anticipate the depth of bank note depreciation, he lays on such an enormous advance, as will protect him against all hazard of loss. In addition then, to the depreciation of the currency, the consumer is taxed with the unsteadiness of exchange. Among some of the necessities may be enumerated cotton, furs, books, drugs and medicines, glass, copper, and other metals not of Kentucky product, to which may be added, sugar, tea and coffee, which will be consumed, although they are strictly classed under the head of luxuries. When I inform any man who can comprehend the simplest argument, that the paper system taxes him with 50 per cent on the price of all of the above articles, can he fail to coincide with me in the deduction that it presents a state of things much to be deprecated.

The next ground of objection I shall urge, is, that the citizens of other states, enjoy under the paper system, an invidious and unequal advantage over the citizens of our own state. I have before stated that our execution law has been under adjudication in the Federal court. The effect of the decision already given against the constitutionality of a sale of property on credit, and of the decision which, no doubt, will be finally given on the constitutionality of the replevin law, will be, that a non-resident will obtain justice without delay, while under the adjudications of our state courts, a citizen of our own state will be forced to accept his debt in a degraded currency, or submit to a vexatious and ruinous delay of two years, and that too, without any well placed confidence that he will then be permitted to coerce his just rights. Laying aside the jealousy which this condition of things will engender, the insubordination with which it threatens the Federal tribunals, the jarings between the state and Federal powers, and its unharmonious consequences, the very circumstance of the existence of two judicatures in the same state, which are governed by dissimilar notions of law, of right, and of the constitution, impresses an irrepressible sentiment that all is not right. But when one class of litigants, seeking justice in a court, the doors of which are closed against another class, enjoy pre-eminent advantages, and those to the exclusion of our own citizens, the error or the wrong, wherever it may attach, is palpable and alarming. It is no part of my present purpose to enquire where the error lies. My end is answered and my conclusion is justified when I present a state of things to be deprecated, and when I trace the evil to an obnoxious paper system.

Another objection supported by the same facts and arguments, not of the same magnitude of interest, but equally pernicious in principle, is, that the non-resident, whose signal advantages have been depicted, may discharge his debt to a citizen of this state, with two-thirds of the nominal amount, that is, he may pay his debt in paper which is depreciated 50 per cent, or force his creditor to a protraction of payment perhaps not less destructive to his interests. It may be answered that the Kentucky creditor could seek his non-resident debtor in his own state, and demand of the Federal court there, that dispensation of justice which is meted out to a non-resident suitor in this state. But may not this scheme be prevented, by a temporary

removal of the debtor to this state? and the answer will acquire more force, when we consider that most of the debts last described, are due from citizens of other states, who reside near our borders, and who would not hesitate to make a removal attended with so much profit.

The reflections of the moment have pressed to my mind, the foregoing evil consequences of the paper system, and if my facts and reasonings are correct, in whole or in part, the good sense of the community cannot too speedily be employed in prostrating it. I might extend my remarks much farther, in establishing that a great increase of the circulating medium is but a gash in the opiate of the sufferings of the present hour, and that it is at war with the morals, the interests, the character, and the constitution of the country.

I cannot, however, close these hasty remarks without reminding the reader of the effect which the paper system, and its concomitant and bolstering laws produces on the character of the state. A state, like an individual, has a moral standing, which each patriotic citizen should guard and protect in the proportion as he loves his own family better than that of a stranger, or as he is more attached to his own state, than to a sister state, or as he holds his own country dearer than the world besides. What did we say of the property law and execution law of the state of Ohio, when we were in ease and affluence? We denounced her legislature and citizens as violators of contracts and of the constitution. Will not the same stigma attach to us, when we initiate her unwise, demoralizing, dishonest and unconstitutional policy?

HUME.

NOTE.—Remarks on the above by the Kentucky Gazette are only intended to say, that it treats of a subject that presents two very broad sides; both of which are inexhaustible when placed in as able hands as our correspondent; but it is a waste of time to attempt now to shew the bad policy of banking. The evil is severely felt and understood, but what can be done? The people were, by the banking system, taught extravagance, and even that was not sufficient to paralyze the resources of the state, if a sudden depression in commerce had not taken place all over the world. A remedy of some sort has become absolutely necessary, and it appears to us that this is no time to change or check the system of relief; to extend it may hereafter be found highly advantageous. The refusal of our customers to give high prices for Kentucky produce is certainly the main cause of the present scarcity of money. If former prices were now paid our affairs would war a very different aspect. We are not about to complain against those who refuse to purchase our property, but we conceive there would be more justice in such a complaint than in the abuse of the people for not paying their debts, when their produce lies on hand unsold. Our correspondent is not included in all of these remarks—he is not an anti-relief man—he would prefer a property law; but the most of the writer on that side of this broad question appear to be very much alarmed for the morals of the people and constitution of Kentucky. This is very kind indeed—but these fears may be tranquillized. We believe neither the morals or constitution are in danger; they are in the safe-keeping of a religious, intelligent people, who will not betray the important trust.

Hume is rather a singular name for a writer in a democratic country to assume; he was the subject of a king, and suspected for no great attachment to truth, or to a republican form of government, and one of the greatest enemies to the christian religion. We subjoin an extract from his history to shew that the art of defeating all improvements for the benefit of the people, by decrying the virtue and sense of the multitude, was the same there as it now is in Kentucky. The men in office and in possession of wealth and power never complain—they are not of that description to feel oppression—and if it could be made appear by them that the low-bred or rabble had no brains or honesty it would be well to listen to them; but the revolution in England in the reign of Charles I, and that of France in the reign of Louis XVI, has redeemed the low-bred from the slanders of the well-bred. Potentates, princes, and kings were compelled to acknowledge that Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon the Great, Bernadotte, the present king of Sweden, with a thousand more low-bred had plenty of brains; and posterity will read with pleasure that the above revolutions in England and France, brought about by the low-bred rabble, were productive of more real substantial advantages to those nations than all the plans of the well-bred great men from the days of Cincinnatus, Judge or Jeffries to the days of my Lord Castlereagh.

We have many politicians in this republic who view every change as sapping the foundation of the constitution, as if the main pillars of that instrument were based upon prerogatives and wealth.

The following is an extract from Hume's History.

"Of all the extraordinary schemes adopted by these legislators, (Cromwell's parliament,) they had not leisure to finish any, except that which established the legal solemnization of marriage by the civil magistrate alone, without the interposition of the clergy. They found themselves exposed to the derision of the public. Among the fanatics of the house, there was an active member, much noted for his long prayers, sermons and harangues. He was a leather seller in London: his name was *Praire-God-Barbone*. This ridiculous name, which seems to have been chosen by

Poetry.
From the Ohio Patriot.
"LET ME."
I never on that lip for a moment have gazed,
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought, as the dear little rubies
you raised,
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd let me.
Then be not so angry for what I have done,
Nor say that you're sworn to forget me;
They were buds of temptations too peering
to shun,
And I thought you could not but—let me.
When your lip with a whisper came close to
my cheek,
Oh! think how bewitching it met me;
And plain as an eye of Venus could speak,
Your eyes would to say—you would—let me.
Then forgive the transgression, and bid me
remain.
For, in truth, if you go, you'll regret me;
Then, oh! let me try the transgression again,
And I'll do all you wish—if you let me.

From the Winchester Constitution.
IF a kiss is delightful, so tempting my lips
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—I'll let you.
If you'll swear by my charms that you'll ever
be true,
And that no other dame shall get you,
By the stars that now roll round our summit
of blue,
Perhaps—perhaps—perhaps—I'll let you.
If not urged by a passion as fleeting as will,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection unsullied, soft, fervent and mild,
You ask for the kiss—why—I'll let you.
And oh! should you seek it, a seal for the vows
You intended when first, sir, I met you,
To pledge me your faith and to make me your
sue,
Why then—then indeed, love—I'll let you.

Miscellaneous.
FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.
YEARLY MEETING.
An American author has said, that the people called Quakers are laughed at by foreigners and admired by philosophers. There are certainly many traits in their character which are deserving of admiration, and among others their method of doing business is not the least worthy of notice.
The yearly meeting in Philadelphia, is probably the largest deliberative assembly in the world. The members convene in two large buildings in Arch Street, not indeed as splendid as the Capitol, but quite as commodious, and though they are not all the most fluent speakers, there appears to be among them a stock of good sense which would well atone for the lack of eloquence. They are of both sexes, and all ages. One house is composed exclusively of females, and confers with the other by means of committees. In this division of the assembly into two parts, the yearly meeting may be likened to our national legislature; but we fear that there are few other points in which a resemblance can be discovered; for here is no letter writing, newspaper reading, no long opening. When a subject is broached, a member rises and gives his opinion of it in language as concise, comprehensive and definite. A second follows him, extending the view of the subject, if there is any cause for extension; if not, he expresses his accordance of sentiment in a short sentence, such for instance as "I am in unity with the friend who hath last spoken," or, "that friend is, as my mind," and down he sits very composedly. A third rises, delivering his opinion in like manner, or if he dissents from the others, he expresses his disapprobation in a speech equally pertinent and laconic; and thus a subject is broached, discussed, and decided upon, in less time perhaps, than we have taken to relate the mode of proceeding; for these people do not think it necessary to use ten thousand words to communicate ten ideas, or give ten ideas ten thousand forms.
The ecclesiastical economy of the Quakers, it is well known, embraces more points than that of any other religious community. Many difficult cases before the yearly meeting, which has in some instances an original and in others an appellate jurisdiction. Some of these cases involve points of doctrine as well as discipline, and yet all the rabid furious business growing out of the ecclesiastical concerns of the many thousand persons to whom its care extends, was settled in 1821 by "the yearly meeting held in Philadelphia by adjournments from the 15th of the 4th month to the 20th of the same, inclusive." Thus much for good order, and good sense. But we will venture to say, that if Friends had adopted the mode of doing business at present in vogue with some deliberative assemblies, they would have been forced to continue their adjournments till the 20th of the fourth month 1822.
There are certain general dicta, which, though the result of but partial experience, have acquired the character of universal truths. Among these are the vulgar dogmata, that large assemblies are incapable of transacting business judiciously, and that a propensity to loquacity in the fair sex disqualifies them for every thing but talking. That these are not universal truths is proved by the case of the yearly meeting; and we are happy, that in refuting erroneous opinions, we can both evince our gallantry, and serve a more important purpose which we have in view. The fact here adduced places it beyond doubt, that the ability of a public assembly for business depends more on the character of the members, than their number, and that a great fondness for prolixity of speech is owing to the mind and not the sex of the speaker.

Both sexes, and all ages, as we have before observed, compose the yearly meeting of Friends, but must not be supposed that every one of the five or six thousand persons who, form the two "Houses," troubles the meeting with his or her observations. On the contrary none speak but those who have something to say, and the speakers endeavour to include in their discourses not all that could be said on a subject, but all that ought to be said.
Thus, by avoiding all needless repetition and unnecessary declaration, and by an order as excellent in other things as in debates, the yearly meeting transacts business with ease and despatch, which, it brought before certain other deliberative bodies, which perplex, vex, and weary the members, be but half done, ill done, or not done at all.

CONJUGAL SENSIBILITY.
During the trial of Gracious and William Cox, at the Wilts assizes, for the murder of Joseph Strong, on Lingsdownhill (of which they were acquitted), Mrs. Strong, widow of the deceased, was brought up to be examined; but she became so over-powered that she fainted, and was taken out of court. She was brought in again, and again fainted; she was brought in a third time, but on neither of those occasions would she give another word of her testimony; she gave the whole of her evidence very reluctantly. It was supposed that grief at the remembrance of her husband's fate had deprived her of utterance; this opinion was pretty general at the time, till it was discovered that she was actually to have been married on that day to another husband, and that it was with the utmost difficulty that they procured her to attend the court!

A few days since a disgraceful circumstance occurred at Sudbury: Henry Frost, a weaver, sold his wife (with the customary practice of a halter tied round her neck) to one Robert Whiting, for 2s but the bargain being offensive to a number of females present, they would have given the new bridegroom a summary chastisement, had he not taken shelter in a cottage, but into which they pursued him, and he was obliged at last to make his escape by jumping out of the chamber window. And the following extraordinary notice appeared in a Liverpool paper of last week.

"Whereas Mary Willey, alias Robinson, has left me without any just cause and is now sold to William Robinson, 7, Darwin street, by private contract, for the sum of five shillings!! I hereby give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after the date hereof. As witness my hand, 18th May 1821.

JOHN WILLEY.

"A LITTLE WILL NOT HURT YOU."
These words have done more mischief among mankind than perhaps all the artillery of Satan besides. A little of the forbidden fruit, said the arch tempter to the mother of mankind, will not hurt you. It will on the contrary, open your eyes to behold hidden myriads of evil. The unsuspecting pair believed too readily, and we all know and feel the consequences. It is indeed, as every person of observation knows, by little and little, that every species of human frailty gains upon its victims, till it subdues their moral fortitude and bids defiance to their noblest resolutions. A little wine will rarely hurt one; but that little, too often repeated, becomes intemperance; intemperance produces idleness, confusion of affairs, debt and embarrassment, and these lead directly, if not to ruin and embezzlement, to poverty, want, and the limits of a jail. Here is a pretty sketch indeed, of human frailty and weakness, and all for want of a little fortitude and firmness to refuse at first to accept a little side-board hospitality. In short a little sleep in the morning—a little punch at noon—a little wine and bitters before dinner—a little more wine and a little rest after dinner—a little visiting, and a little more drinking at night, all these soon wind up the industrious concerns of the Plough Boy, the mechanic, the merchant or professional character; and leave them all alike, the victims, not of a little, but of a great deal of wretchedness. We beseech the Plough Boy, of all others, to avoid these little beginnings, which lead to such great evils, and such wretched ends, instead of indulging the freaks of appetite, and heaving after luxuries which never fail to destroy the wholesome habits essential to their prosperity in life, let them cling to those habits as a shipwrecked mariner would to the last plank of his ill-fated bark.

It was said of the illustrious Edmund Burke, in the very meridian of his splendor, that he made his dinner of the simplest food, and that he would frequently invite such men as Pitt, Fox, and other shining characters of that day, to dine with him upon a boiled leg of mutton and turnips, and a bottle or two of mild claret. It was "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," and not the indulgence of sensual, irrational appetite that was sought by the champions of England's fame and glory. Such was likewise the temperance and frugality of our Franklin, whose immortality is built upon the same basis as that of the Burkes and Pitts of old England. From such examples let us learn to despise and banish luxury and dissipation from our houses and our festive boards; and let the Plough-Boys be the first to pursue this path of domestic virtue and economy. Let them never sicken at the labor which they cannot avoid; because Providence has decreed it, as the means of human subsistence. Let them rather rejoice, that they have always labor enough, if they choose to pursue it, to keep the Devil from catching them ill, that he may draw them into his snare of destruction.

Cincinnatus, the Roman Patriot, wedding in his tulip garden; Purke, the British Cicerone, dining upon a mutton chop, and Franklin one of the Patriots of America, feasting upon bread and water in a primitive cell—

What illustrious examples for modern philosophers and modern Plough-Boys!
Albany Plough-Boy.
THE OLD MAID'S DIARY.
FROM THE LONDON LITERARY MAGAZINE.
15. Anxious for coming out, and the attention of the men.
16. Begins to have some idea of the tender passion.
17. Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.
18. Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has attracted her.
19. Is a little more difficult in consequence of being noticed.
20. Commences fashionable and despatch.
21. Still more confident in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.
22. Refuses a good offer because he is not a man of fashion.
23. Flies with every young man she meets.
24. Wonders she is not married.
25. Rather more circumspect in her conduct.
26. Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.
27. Prefers the company of rational men to flirting.
28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way with a comfortable income.
29. Almost despairs of entering the married state.
30. Rather fearful of being called an old maid.
31. An additional love of dress.
32. Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners.
33. Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt with chits.
34. Affects good humour in her conversation with men.
35. Jealous of the praises of women.
36. Quarrels with her friend who is lately married.
37. Thinks herself slighted in society.
38. Likes talking of her acquaintance who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes.
39. Ill nature increases.
40. Very meddling and officious.

MATRIMONY.—A young man at Gallopole, O. who met with some difficulty in his courtship, from the father of the young woman whom he was addressing, and being forbidden to visit her, procured a warrant for the father, and a summons for the daughter. Having got the father into custody of an officer, and procured the attendance of the daughter at the office of the justice, the suit with her was so averted by marriage, and the engaged father withdrawn, and he permitted to go home.

Mod. Geoffin's husband's boot seller, either from malice or intention, sent him several times in succession, the first volume of *Author's Last Days*. Geoffin read it over and over very seriously, without suspecting the cheat. "How do you like these travels, sir?" "Very interesting, but it seems to me the author repeats a little sometimes. He pursued with much attention Bayle's Dictionary, reading a line across the two columns. "An excellent work this, if there were a little less abstract." "You have been to the play, this evening, M. Geoffin, what did they give you?" "I cannot tell you, indeed, I was very anxious to get in, and had not time to look at the bill." "Simple as the worthy gentleman was, he was so permitted to take a seat at the foot of the stage, on condition that he never should mingle in the conversation. A stranger who was very constant at Madame Geoffin's dinner, missed him from his place and enquired for him. "What have you done, Madame, with that gentleman whom I always saw here, and who never says 'He was my husband—he is dead'?"
BARRON GRIM.

THE FATAL DUEL AT WINTER.
FROM THE LONDON LITERARY MAGAZINE.
It is with mingled feelings of surprise and horror that we have not to record one of the most dishonourable transactions that ever disgraced the records of duelling being, an attack upon a young man, whose name was Cudde, a surgeon at Winter, an admirer, or rather a lover of a Miss Brittlebank, of the same place. The young lady had encouraged the addresses of Mr. Cudde, notwithstanding her father's opposition, and they had, it appears, forbidden him the house. It is but justice to add, that Mr. Cudde was a young man of an irreproachable character, and in high estimation amongst the inhabitants. On Sunday evening, she sent to ask him to take a walk with her, which he accordingly did, and who would not have done the same? They were met by one of her brothers, who upbraided her, and almost shook her, so as to hurt her arm. This was followed, next day, with a challenge from Mr. William Brittlebank, to which the surgeon returned in answer, concluding that Mr. B. never perfectly well how to dress his principles were to the practice of duelling. In consequence of this a fight was called in, Mr. Spencer, of Hildwell, another less successful admirer, it is said, of Miss Brittlebank, who, by desire, called on Mr. Cudde, and being in the afternoon, he found him sitting with his glass of ale, and smoking his pipe. Not in the style of duelling, to be sure. Mr. Spencer was invited to partake with him in the jug of ale that was before them, which he did, and then he delivered his message from Mr. William Brittlebank, the purport of which was, that he, Mr.

W. Brittlebank, expected Mr. Cudde would give him satisfaction on account of the insolent language he alleged had been used by him, or make an apology. To this Mr. Cudde replied he had done nothing to ask pardon for. He was then pressed to go immediately into his own garden, where the three brothers of the young lady were. The eldest of them said, "For God's sake Mr. Cudde, ask my brother's pardon!" He replied he could not. Then Mr. Spencer said he had a brace of pistols ready charged, one of which he gave to Mr. Cudde, and the other to Mr. Wm. Brittlebank. Mr. Cudde was obliged in his own defence, to comply, and they both fired at the same instant. Mr. Cudde was wounded by his antagonist's ball, passing through the lower part of his body. He immediately exclaimed, "I am a dead man!" He, notwithstanding, walked into the house, attended by three of the misguided young men. Mr. Cudde was quite sensible, though in great pain, and was put to bed. Soon after, made his will, which wonderful to relate was done by the eldest Brittlebank. In the mean time, the ill-fated and ill-principled young man who had brought all this grievous calamity upon them, went to a neighbouring Magistrate to relate his story, and then disappeared. A surgeon was procured from Winkworth, who recommended sending for a Gentleman in the office of the peace, from Hopton, and the deposition of the unfortunate man was taken. He died the next day, about two o'clock. From several corroborating circumstances a deliberate purpose might be inferred on the part of the assassins, (whether justly or not it is not for us to decide) particularly from a letter, found in the possession of Mr. Cudde, evidently in the hand-writing of Miss Brittlebank, though without her signature, begging Mr. Cudde to be on his guard, as she had overheard some conversation that had alarmed her for his safety. A very respectable Colonel's Jury was summoned, and they gave a verdict of "Willful Murder against the law." They were immediately, with the exception of Mr. W. Brittlebank who had absconded, taken into custody, and next morning they were sent to Dorchester, immediately secured with heavy irons. It is not easy to conceive any thing more shocking to humanity, than the whole of this dreadful catastrophe.

Miss Brittlebank, accompanied by a friend, went to see the dead body of her murdered lover (for so he must be deemed according to the verdict of the Court) but from the extreme agitation of her mind, and deeply wounded feelings operating on a body already enfeebled by sickness, it feared she cannot long survive! She has given orders for the deepest mourning, and surely none had more cause to do so, since this fatal calamity has involved the whole family in ruin the most complete and irretrievable.

Macclesfield Courier.
From the Macclesfield Courier of May 11.
Many of our readers will doubtless recollect Ambrose (alias Ambrose Page) formerly the property of John Bell Esq. of Alexandria; he is now in Africa, as the following letter, received by his late master a few months since, indicates. Ambrose was a fellow of vast conceit and self-importance, and it would appear that he still retains a full share of those qualities. It may be proper to remark that the letter was written by Ambrose himself, his writing being distinctly recognized by Mr. Bell:

[By the brig *Nautilus* of New York.]
April 10, 1821.—Dear Sir John Bell: It has with pleasure that I take up my pen to drop you these few lines, informing you that I am well and in good health, and I hope these few lines may find you in the same way, and all the ladies. My best love to Mrs. — and John and all the children. I am a full gentleman; as I go on Sunday, and I go on Monday, and keep the best company, with gentlemen of the first rank, and I attend church as I formerly did; the House of God is yet my delight. Ambrose is very happy to have gone through a married life, and I am sure I hope to spend my days. I am now in Africa, in one of the highest countries, where I spend some of my time. I have been about 400 miles on the Western Coast of Africa on the land of Sherbro. Time would fail to describe all the different tribes here.

Give my best love to the Rev. Mr. — and all the members of the church, and I hope to meet you all in Heaven. I yet remain a single man and devote my time to God.

Remember me,
Your affectionate servant,
AMBROSE PAGE, D. D.
Doctor Page.
P. S. Since I have been in Africa, I have got my health. I have got a very handsome, and am much admired by the ladies; it is my power to marry the King's daughter. Tell all the black people to come to Africa. The office I now hold brings me about 1000 a year, but I hope to be a counsellor before long. I practised law in 1820, but my health would not permit me to hold that office. I now live grand, but yet remember I have to die.

A GOOD ONE.
A gentleman one day stepping into his neighbour's house, who had a milk cow that had been unwell for some time, the woman of the house observed, that she wished he would look at her, in order to know what was the matter with her—on examining, he said she had the "flu," upon which the woman ran into the kitchen, apparently much frightened, and returned, saying "Oh no, that's all right, for we have never in the flu."

LAND SALES.
By the President
OF THE UNITED STATES.
WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorized by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:
Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:
At *Winston, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.
At *Delaware, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:
Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11
1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:
Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18
At *Piquette, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:
Townships 1 to 4, south, of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 5, 8
At *Vincennes, in Indiana*, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the U. States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims in land, in the Indiana territory, and of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1820.
At *Bloomington, in Indiana*, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Townships 10 to 15, of ranges 2 and 3
22, 16, 4 and 5
At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:
Townships 13, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11
15 and 16, in range 12
At *Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri*, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:
Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 East
31 and 32, in range 15
At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:
Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, 9, in range 19 west
5 to 10
5 to 10
8, 14, 22
At *Washington, in Mississippi*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.
At *St. Stephens, in Alabama*, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of range 1 and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.
At *Montreal, in Alabama*, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands of the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached tracts in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.
At *Turkeytown, in Alabama*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east
15 to 22, in range 3
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:
Townships 1 to 22, of range 5 west
23
15, 21, 4 and 5
15, 21, 6 and 7
At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 west
At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12 & 13 W.
15, 16 and 17, 14
At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 21, in range 14, west
15, 16 and 17
Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.
The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 13th day of April, in year 1821.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President
OF THE UNITED STATES.
WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the Sale of Public Lands," the President of the United States is authorized to cause all such lands which shall have reverted before the 1st day of July, 1820, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which remained unsold at the time aforesaid, to be offered at public sale:
Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales (according to law) shall be held on the second Monday in September next, at the Land Office in Steubenville, Ohio, for the disposal of the Lands above mentioned, situated in the Steubenville Land District.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, 1821.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in September next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Office.
July 10—50

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain public lands to be exposed to sale:
Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale shall be held at Poke Bayou (town of Napoleon,) where the Land Office for Lawrence County District, in the Arkansas Territory, is located, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of such lands, situated in the military tract within the said district, as have not been appropriated to the satisfaction of warrants for military services.
The lands reserved by law for the use of schools will, as usual, be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers of the Laws of the United States in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Monday in October next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Office.
July 14—30

WOOL WANTED.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price in SPECIE or Kentucky Money, for WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the Lexington Woolen Factory.
FRANCIS M. ALLEN.
Lexington, May 3, 1821—1876m

RUN AWAY
FROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark Mulatto Boy named George, About twenty-three or four years old, six feet high or upwards, well made; has a small scar on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by the cut of a knife. He is quite a polite boy, converses with very good sense and reason. Any person or persons who will apprehend said Boy and give me information so that I can get him, or deliver him to me in Monroe, Overton county, West Ten. shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.
BENJAMIN TOTTEN.
July 10, 1821—22m

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber formerly of Lexington, now of Winchester, Ky. are hereby directed to pay no more coming to me, to any person, more particularly to JOHN HODGKINS, without my order, as the said J. W. has been in the habit of collecting and receiving monies for me without giving any account thereof.
G. WOODWARD.
Winchester, Ky. July 10, 1821—28m

AS taken from a Negro Man some night last week, a New HIDING WHIP, which was thought to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying for this advertisement, can have it by calling on the subscriber.
EDWARD CONNELL.
July 13, 1821—23m

Broke out of a stable,
IN Lexington, the morning of the 4th inst. a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, shag before, is mixed with grey hairs, no marks or brands recollected. Any person taking up said horse, and giving information to John C. Keenan, of Gynellville, or at this office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.
July 5, 1821.

PROPOSALS
BY
WILLIAM S. MARSH,
For Publishing, by Subscription, AN ORIGINAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED, SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF STEPHEN DECATUR
Commodore and Post Captain in the Navy of the United States, and Navy Commissioner.
Interpersed with Notices of the Origin, Progress, Achievements, and present state of the American Navy.
BY S. PUTNAM WALDO, Esq. Compiler of "Robinson's Journal," author of "President's Tour," and "Memoirs of Jackson."

STEPHEN DECATUR's name and glory are so perfectly identified with that of the American Navy, that we cannot reflect upon the renown of the latter, without blending with it the gallant achievements of the former. He was an early and favourite pupil of the immortal PEARCE, who may as emphatically be called the Preceptor of the American Navy, as the venerable John Adams has been pronounced its Father.
Whether we consider Decatur as a youthful champion, boarding a *Comet* and slaying his brother—as an intrepid officer destroying an enemy's frigate under the guns of a fortress deemed by the Turks impregnable—as a commander undauntedly meeting and capturing the floating bulwark of Britain—as a Commodore of a squadron, conquering a Barbary power, and compelling it to sue for peace—or as an accomplished officer at the seat of Government, assisting in giving perfection and power to the Navy of our Republic. In each of these capacities his character equally excites our admiration. The object of this work is to enable the reader to trace the progress of this hero, the pride and boast of our country, from the first dawnings of his greatness, to the meridian splendour of his glory. The materials from which the work will be prepared are of unquestionable authenticity; and the volume will not be swelled with matter unconnected with the life, character, and achievements of DECATUR, and the origin, progress, and present state of the American Navy.

TERMS.
1. The work will consist of a large Quarto volume, from 300 to 400 pages, with an accurate and elegant portrait of Decatur.
2. The price to subscribers will be One Dollar a volume—to non-subscribers, one Dollar and thirty-four cents.
3. For every ten copies taken and paid for, an eleventh will be delivered to the agent or person taking them, gratis.
4. Editors of Newspapers who feel interested in this publication, and will give testimonials, a few insertions, shall have a copy of the work and the thanks of the publisher precluded to them.
Hartford, April 1823